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IRRESISTIBLY. *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God irresistibly sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*.  
Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are irresistibly led into the same inclinations and aversions with them.

IRRESISTLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.  
Those radiant eyes, whose irresistless flame  
Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,  
They can to gazing multitudes give law,  
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville*.

IRRESOLUBLE. *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious fal armoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels irresoluble by fire alone. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLUBENESS. *n. f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to separation of the parts.  
Quercetanus has this confession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [in and *resolved*.] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so irresolutely concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLUTE. *adj.* [irresolute, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo  
His father, by as much as a performance  
Does an irresolute purpose. *Shakespeare Henry VIII.*  
Him, after long debate, irresolute  
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose  
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom  
To enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but irresolute men. *Temple*.  
So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,  
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;  
Irresolute on which she should rely.  
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.

IRRESOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION. *n. f.* [irresolution, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightly; as upon men in fear, or men in irresolution. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*.

IRRESPECTIVE. *adj.* [in and *respective*.] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular irrespectively election, think it safe to run into all foul sins. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute irrespectively will of God. *Rogers's Sermons*.

IRRESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irrespectively*.] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and irrespectively. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

IRRETRIEVABLE. *adj.* [in and *retrievable*.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all irretrievably lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*.

IRREVERENCE. *n. f.* [irreverentia, Lat. irreverence, Fr. in and *reverence*.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect. Having seen our scandalous irreverence towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. *Deay of Piety*.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to flatter them on all occasions, and which it was an irreverence to omit. *Pope*.

2. State of being disregarded.  
The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be imputed to no one thing more than to the irreverence and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon*.

IRREVERENT. *adj.* [irreverent, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear,

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it draweth too near that irreverent confidence wherewith true humility can never stand.

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of ineffable price, fearing the irreverent construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh*.

Witness the irreverent son  
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame  
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,  
Servant of servants, on his vicious race. *Milt. Par. Lost*.

Sweating, and the irreverent using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the name of God in common discourse, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden*.

IRREVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel irreverently. *Government of the Tongue*.

IRREVERSIBLE. *adj.* [in and *reversibilis*, Latin.] Not to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal irreversible sentence be pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons*.

IRREVERSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of idolaters have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

IRREVOCABLE. *adj.* [irrevocabilis, Latin; irrevocable, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,  
And, with thy hand, thy faith irrevocable,  
That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakespeare*.

Firm and irrevocable is my doom,  
Which I have past upon her. *Shakespeare As you like it*.

That which is past is gone and irrevocable, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon's Essays*.

The second, both for piety renown'd,  
And pious deeds, a promise shall receive  
Irrevocable, that his regal throne  
For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

By her irrevocable fate,  
War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden*.

The other victor flame a moment flood,  
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;  
For ever lost, th' irrevocable light  
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden*.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,  
And each irrevocable word is fate. *Pope*.

IRREVOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be irrevocably extinguished. *Boyle*.

TO IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [irrigo, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually irrigate, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Creation*.

A bulky charger near their lips,  
With which, in often interrupted sleep,  
Their flying blood compels to irrigate  
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips*.

IRRIGATION. *n. f.* [from *irrigate*.] The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and irrigation. *Bacon*.

IRRIGUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate*.]

1. Watery; watered.  
The flow'ry lap  
Of some irriguous valley spreads her store. *Milton*.

2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have mistaken the Latin phrase irriguous for *irriguous*.

Rath Elpenor  
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought  
T' exhal'd his surfeit by irriguous sleep:  
Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress'd.  
IRRISION. *n. f.* [irrisio, Lat. irrision, French.] The act of laughing at another.

This person, by his indelicate and unnatural irrision, and exposing of his father, incurs his indignation and curse. *Woodward's Natural History*.

TO IRRITATE. *v. a.* [irrito, Latin; irritar, French.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not irritate the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them according to his own humour and indirection, and was thought to be the more remiss to irritate his choleric disposition. *Clarendon*.

2. To

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2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritateth them. *Bacon*.

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.  
Air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon*.

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and irritateth, and thereby expell'd heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By dash of clouds, or irritating war  
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,  
They furious spring. *Thomson's Summer*.

IRRITATION. *n. f.* [irritatio, Latin; irritation, French; from irritate.]

1. Provocation; exasperation.  
2. Stimulation; vellication.  
Violent affections and irritations of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot*.

IRRUPTION. *n. f.* [irruption, Fr. irruption, Latin.]

1. The act of anything forcing an entrance.  
I refrain, too suddenly,  
To utter what will come at last too soon;  
Left evil tidings, with too rude irruption,  
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton*.

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the irruption of the sea. *Burnet*.

A full and sudden irruption of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey*.

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.  
Notwithstanding the irruptions of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison on Italy*.

Is. [ir, Saxon. See To Be.]

1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is. He that is of God, heareth God's words. *Jo. viii. 47.*  
Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is it in them to do good. *Jer. x. 5.*

My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,  
Shakes to my single state of man, that function  
Is smother'd in surmise, and nothing is,  
But what it not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

2. It is sometimes expressed by *is*.  
There's fame among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare*.

ISABELLA Colour. *n. f.* A kind of colour. *Ansau*.

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [ischia, ischiadus; ischidique, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris*.

ISCHURY. *n. f.* [ischuria, ischuria, urine; ischuria, Fr. ischuria, Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISCHURIC. *n. f.* [ischurique, Fr. from ischuria.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH. [ir, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, bluish, tending to blue; brightish, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentle or possessive adjective: as, Swedish, Danish; the Danish territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, foolish, man, manish; rogue, rogish.

ISCLE. *n. f.* [More properly icicle, from ice; but ice should rather be written is; ir, Saxon.] A pendant shoot of ice. Do you know this lady?

—The moon of Rome; chaste as the isle  
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow  
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare*.

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;  
Those are not limbs for isles to tear. *Dryden*.

ISINGLASS. *n. f.* [from ice, or isle, and glass; that is, matter congealed into glass; ichthyocolla, Latin.]

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. We usually receive it in twisted pieces, of a roundish figure like a staple, which the druggists divide into thin threads like skins, that easily dissolve. The fish from which isinglass is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a species of surgeon: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly resembles the surgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Bosphorus, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the isinglass is prepared by boiling. The greatest quantity of isinglass is made in Russia. It is an excellent agglutinant and strengthener, and often prescribed in gellies and broths. The wine-coopers find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incoarsening diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and isinglass. *Flower*.  
Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as isinglass. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

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ISINGLASS Stone. *n. f.* This is a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is also sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horn in lanterns. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ISLAND. *n. f.* [insula, Latin; isola, Italian; ealand, Erse. It is pronounced island.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. — And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

Within a long recess there lies a bay,  
An island shades it from the rolling sea,  
And forms a port. *Dryden*.

Some safer world in depth of woods embrac'd,  
Some happier island amid the subject seas. *Johnson*.

ISLANDER. *n. f.* [from island. Pronounce islander.] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all islanders, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camd*.

Your dinner, and the generous islanders  
By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakespeare Othello*.

There are many bitter sayings against islanders in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and inhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island. *Addison's Freeholder*.

A race of rugged mariners are these,  
Unpolish'd men, and boist'rous as their seas;  
The native islanders alone their care,  
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyssey*.

ISLE. *n. f.* [isle, French; insula, Latin. Pronounce ile.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.  
Is it not an easy matter  
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,  
For the intalment of this noble duke  
In the feat royal of this famous isle? *Shakespeare R. III.*

The dreadful fight  
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:  
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, adventurous toil,  
And how these monsters did disarm an isle. *Waller*.

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for aisle, from aisle, French, from ala, Latin, the aisle being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from allee, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church, or public building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,  
Long sounding isles and intermingled graves,  
Black melancholy sits. *Pope*.

ISOPERIMETRICAL. *n. f.* [isoperimetria, and isoperos.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris*.

ISOCELES. *n. f.* [isocela, Fr. or equilateral triangle.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.

ISSUE. *n. f.* [issue, French.]

1. The act of passing out.  
2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the issues from death. *Pf. lxxviii. 20.*  
Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life. *Prov. iv. 23.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an issue out of this difficulty. *Digby on Balles*.

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that issue of wealth had been stopped? *Swift*.

3. Event; consequence.  
Spirits are not finely touch'd,  
But to fine issues. *Shakespeare Measure for Measure*.

If I were ever fearful  
To do a thing, where I the issue doubted,  
Whereof the execution did cry out  
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear  
Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale*.

But let the issue correspondent prove  
To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Paisfax*.

If things were cast upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin 'till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South's Sermons*.

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the issues of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South's Sermons*.

Our present condition is better for us in the issue, than that uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Ent*.

4. Termination;